

GARMENT HANGER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The embodiments of the present invention relate generally to a garment hanger.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Several types of garment hangers are commonly used for hanging clothes. Common hangers include wire hangers, plastic hangers, wood hangers and padded
10 cloth hangers. Hangers are also varied in size. Each of these types and sizes of hangers have both advantages and disadvantages.

Wire hangers are advantageous because they often do not take up a lot of space in a closet. Likewise, these hangers are often lightweight and do not add significantly to the weight being carried on a closet rack. Wire hangers are also often cheaper to
15 manufacture than many other types of hangers. However, wire hangers are disadvantageous because garments commonly slip off of these hangers. Also, wire hangers are limited in their capacity to carry weight. When too much weight is placed upon a wire hanger, the wire may tend to bend and lose its shape. Another disadvantage of wire hangers is that they often cause creases or dimples on garments
20 hung upon the hanger.

Like wire hangers, plastic hangers are also advantageous in that they are often lightweight and cheaper to manufacture than other hanger types. Plastic hangers are also disadvantageous because they are often limited in their capacity to carry weight.

When too much weight is placed upon a plastic hanger, the plastic tends to break. Plastic hangers can also be slippery causing garments to slip off of the hangers. Depending on the size and shape of the hanger, the plastic hanger may also cause dimples and creases on hung garments.

5 Wood hangers are advantageous because they are often able to carry more weight than other types of hangers. Wooden hangers are less often damaged when heavy coats or multiple garments are placed upon them. However, wooden hangers are disadvantageous because they are often big and bulky and take up a lot of space in a closet. Likewise, wooden hangers are heavier than their plastic and wire
10 counterparts. Also, wooden hangers can be expensive to manufacture.

Thus, there is a need to produce hangers that are less expensive to manufacture, take up less space in a closet, are able to carry larger loads of weight, prevent the creation of creases and dimples on garments and prevent garments from slipping off the hanger onto the floor.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a garment hanger that is less expensive to manufacture, takes up less space in a closet, is able to carry larger loads of weight, prevents the creation of creases and dimples on garments and prevents garments from
20 slipping off onto the floor.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a hanger having a support body, a hook and one or more non-slip surfaces. The support body includes a

body having a closed top and sidewalls. Exterior surfaces of the sidewalls are separated by a distance ranging from about .1 inches to about .5 inches. The body is configured as two shoulder bars joined together at a center, each of the two shoulder bars having distal end regions that terminate at distal ends. The hook is coupled to the support body and the one or more non-slip surfaces are positioned on the support body. The support body can support a weight of up to about 40 pounds.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a garment hanger having a hook and a support body. The support body includes a body having a closed top and sidewalls. Exterior surfaces of the sidewalls are separated at a distance ranging from about .1 inches to about .5 inches. The body is configured as two shoulder bars joined together at a center, the two shoulder bars each having distal end regions that terminate at distal ends. An article supporting bar is connected to the support body by vertical support bars. The article supporting bar includes an article engaging surface positioned on top of a horizontal support bar. Also included are one or more clamps positioned upon the article supporting bar and one or more non-slip surfaces positioned upon any of the support body, article supporting bar, and one or more clamps. The support body can support a weight of at least 25 pounds.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a hanger having a support body adapted for suspension from a support. The support body has first and second oppositely directed shoulder bars, the first and second shoulder bars being angularly downwardly directed so as to be suitable for hanging a shouldered garment thereon. The first and second shoulder bars have distal end regions that terminate at distal end regions, the first and second shoulder bars having a thickness ranging from about 0.1 inches to about 0.5 inches. One or more non-slip surfaces may be disposed on the first and second shoulder bars.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hanger according to a first embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a front view of the hanger in Figure 1.

5 Figure 3 is a top view of the hanger in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a bottom view of the hanger in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a right side view of the hanger in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a left side view of the hanger in Figure 1.

10 Figure 7 is a perspective view of a hanger according to a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 8 is a front view of the hanger in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a top view of the hanger in Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a bottom view of the hanger in Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a right side view of the hanger in Figure 7.

15 Figure 12 is a left side view of the hanger in Figure 7.

Figure 13 is a perspective view of a hanger according to a third embodiment of the invention.

Figure 14 is a front view of the hanger in Figure 13.

Figure 15 is a top view of the hanger in Figure 13.

20 Figure 16 is a bottom view of the hanger in Figure 13.

Figure 17 is a right side view of the hanger in Figure 13.

Figure 18 is a left side view of the hanger in Figure 13.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The following detailed description should be read with reference to the drawings, in which like elements in different drawings are numbered identically. The drawings depict selected embodiments and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. It will be understood that embodiments shown in drawings and described above are merely for illustrative purposes, and are not intended to limit scope of the invention as defined in the claims that follow.

A first embodiment of the hanger is shown in Figures 1-6. The hanger 10 includes a support body 20 and a hook 15. The hook 15 may or may not be integral to the support body 20. In the illustrated embodiment, the hook 15 is not integral to the support body 20. Rather, the hook 15 is a separate component that is attachable or coupled to the support body 20. The hook 15 is preferably curved so as to engage a clothes rod or the like. The hook 15 can be formed of any suitable material. In preferred embodiments, the hook 15 is formed of a metal material, such as cast steel or a bent steel wire or it may be made of plastic that may or may not be integral with the support body 20.

The support body 20 has a generally V-shape configuration and includes two oppositely directed shoulder bars 24, 24' connected together at a junction or center 22. The shoulder bars 24, 24' extend from the center 22 to distal end regions 26, 26' that are curved and terminate at distal ends 27, 27'. The shoulder bars 24, 24' are preferably angularly downwardly directed from the center 22 to the distal end regions

26, 26' so as to be suitable for hanging a shouldered garment thereon. The distal end regions 26, 26' each have a constant radius of curvature ranging from about 1 inch to about 3 inches. Preferably, the distal end regions 26, 26' each have a constant radius of curvature of about 1.7 inches.

5 The support body 20 preferably has a height measured from the bottommost point of the distal ends 27, 27' to the topmost point of the center 22 ranging from about 6 inches to about 10 inches. Preferably, it has a height of about 8.1 inches. The support body 20 preferably has a length (L, see Fig. 2) measured from the outermost point of distal end 27 to the outermost point of distal end 27' that may range from about
10 14 inches to about 22 inches. More preferably, the hanger has a length that may range from about 14 inches to about 20 inches and most preferably, the length L is about 18.125 inches. The support body 20 preferably has a thickness measured from the outermost point of sidewall 32 to the outermost point of sidewall 32' ranging from about 0.1 to about 0.5 inches. Preferably the support body 20 has a thickness measured from
15 the outermost point of sidewall 32 to the outermost point of sidewall 32' of about 0.35 inches. A hanger having a support body with these dimensions easily fits into a closet without taking up too much space.

 The support body 20 is preferably made of a synthetic polymer composition material. In preferred embodiments, the support body 20 is made of a molded plastic
20 material, for example polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene or acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, commonly known as ABS. Any molded plastic material can be used so long as it is sufficiently strong to carry heavy garments. A hanger made of a molded plastic

material is often cheaper to manufacture than many others. Alternatively, the hanger according to the embodiments disclosed herein may be made from wire or wood. The hangers formed according to the preferred embodiments disclosed herein should hold a weight of up to 40 pounds without bending or deforming and at a minimum should hold
5 a weight of at least 25 pounds.

The support body 20 is also preferably a hollow body having a U-shaped cross-section. For example, the support body has a closed top 30, sidewalls 32, 32 and an open bottom 34. A hollow body reduces the weight of the hanger and is nicely suited to the molding process because the top and sidewalls all harden at the same rate as
10 opposed to solid plastic hangers. In addition, much less material is needed compared to solid hangers. Alternatively, the support body 20 may be a solid body having a top 30 and side walls 32.

The support body 20 may also include one or more non-slip surfaces 60. Preferably, non-slip surfaces 60 are provided on the shoulder bars 24, 24', for example
15 on the closed top 30. Providing non-slip surfaces 60 on the shoulder bars help to prevent garments from slipping off of the shoulder bars. The non-slip surfaces can be any material that reduces slippage, e.g. rubber or other elastomeric polymers. Grooves may be also provided on the non-slip surfaces 60 to enhance the non-slip properties of such surface. Preferably, the non-slip surfaces 60 are glued onto the hanger. They
20 may also be placed in a recess formed on the hanger so that a top surface of the non-slip surface is exposed to a garment or they may be molded into the support body. The shape and size of the hanger according to the various embodiments disclosed are able

to support a wide range of clothing sizes. For example, the hanger according to the various embodiments can hold women's clothing ranging from petite sizes to extra large sizes. Also, because of the size and shape of the hanger according to the various embodiments disclosed herein, it can hold such a wide range of clothing sizes without
5 causing dimples in the shoulder regions of the article of clothing. In addition, adding non-slip surfaces to the article bearing surface of the hanger helps prevent slippage of the article of clothing.

The hook 15 is preferably located where the shoulder bars 24, 24' join together, i.e., the center 22. In preferred embodiments, the mold of the support body 20
10 preferably includes an aperture 36 in the center 22 for receiving the hook 15. The hook is retained in place during the molding process as is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

A second embodiment of the hanger is shown in Figures 7-12. This embodiment includes the elements of the first embodiment and further includes an article bar 40.
15 The article bar 40 is used for hanging garments for example pants, slacks, skirts, sweaters and the like. The article bar 40 preferably extends horizontally and is connected to the shoulder bar 24, 24' at a location where the distal end regions 26, 26' begin by vertical support bars 44, 44'.

The article bar 40 preferably includes a flat, article engaging surface 42
20 positioned on top of a horizontal support bar 46. The flat article engaging surface 42 reduces the creasing of garments hung on the article bar 40. One or more non-slip surfaces 60 may also be provided along the article engaging surface 42 to improve the

gripping of garments on the article bar 40. Grooves may also be provided on the non-slip surfaces 60 to enhance its non-slip properties. The article engaging surface 42 may have other shapes than being flat, such as round.

The article engaging surface 42 preferably has a height ranging from about .02 inches to about .12 inches and, more preferably has a height of about .08 inches, a length ranging from about 11 inches to about 22 inches, and, more preferably, a length of about 14.8 inches, and a width ranging from about .10 inches to about .50 inches, and, more preferably, a width of about .35 inches. The horizontal support bar 46 preferably has a height ranging from about .10 inches to about 1 inch and, more preferably, a height of about .438 inches and a length ranging from about 11 inches to about 22 inches and, more preferably, a length of about 14.8 inches. The horizontal support bar 46 provides the support to article engaging surface 42 so that it does not bend when an article is supported by surface 42. Alternatively, the horizontal support bar may be omitted.

The article bar 40 is preferably fabricated of the same material as the support body 20, for example a molded plastic material such as polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene or ABS or wood or wire. In some embodiments, the support body 20, article bar 40, and vertical support bars 44, 44' are fabricated as a single body, for example by injection molding. Again, a molded plastic material is advantageous because it is often cheaper and easier to make. Alternatively, the article bar 40 and vertical support bars 44, 44' are formed separately from the support body 20 and then glued onto the support body 20.

A third embodiment of the hanger is shown in Figures 13-18. This embodiment includes the elements of the second embodiment and further includes one or more clamps 50 movably positioned or disposed on the article bar 40. The clamps 50 are used for gripping suspended garments. Each clamp typically has two jaws 54, 54' opposite two handles 56, 56'. A biasing member (not shown) which is generally a U shaped metal clip is positioned between the handles 56, 56' and imparts force on the handles to bias the jaws 54, 54' together and to bias the handles 56, 56' apart. The handles 56, 56' have thumb prints 57. Preferably each thumbprint may contain a non-slip surface although it need not. Each clamp 50 may be made of the same material as the support body 20. Alternatively, it may be made from a different material from the support body 20, for example, if the support body 20 is made of a molded plastic, the clamps may be made of metal, for example.

When a garment is to be suspended using one or more clamps, one applies force to each of the handles 56, 56' to force open the jaws 54, 54'. The garment is positioned between the jaws 54, 54' and the force on the handles 56, 56' is released to grip the jaws 54, 54' about the garment. This entire operation can be carried out with one hand using the thumb and index finger. One or more non-slip surfaces 60 may also be provided along the garment contacting surfaces of the jaws 54, 54' to improve the gripping of garments. In addition, the size of the jaws 54, 54' and the non-slip surfaces 60 disperse pressure over a greater area of the garment to protect the garment from indentations or other markings which may damage the article. Grooves may also be provided on the non-slip surfaces 60 to enhance the non-slip properties of such

surfaces. The position of the clamps 50 is adjustable or slidable along the length of the horizontal support bar 46.

Hangers made according to any of the embodiments, disclosed herein may range in weight from about 1 ounce to about 6 ounces. Preferably, a hanger made according to the first embodiment of the invention (having a hook and a support body) weighs about 2 ounces. A hanger made according to the second embodiment of the invention (having a hook, support body, and article bar) preferably weighs about 2.5 ounces. A hanger made according to the third embodiment of the invention (having a hook, support body, article bar, and clamps) preferably weighs about 3 ounces.